THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE IRISH ARREARS BILL, which Mr. Gladstone has introduced in the House of Commons, may be briefly explained. It adopts the proposals already made by Mr. Parnell and his friends, and its practical justification is, that it is the only mode of checking the evictions which lie at the bottom of Irish agrarian discontent. Provided that the tenant pays the rent due for one year, the measure authorises a free gift to the tenant of a sum equal to the arrears of the preceding year, which is to be handed over to the landlord. In other words, the State undertakes to compensate the owner for the losses of a single period of twelve months, provided that the occupier does the same for another period of equal length. The Bill is only to apply to tenancies let at the annual value of £30 and under. The total sum required for the operation is calculated by Mr. Gladstone at two millions. One million and-a-half will be forthcoming from the Irish Church Surplus Fund, and the remaining half-a-million will be paid from the Consolidated Fund—out of the pockets, that is of the imperial tax-payer.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT gives the facts connected with the release of the political suspects of Ireland:

On April 28, Captain O'Shea, the Liberal member for Clare received a letter from Mr. Parnell urging the necessity of immediate legislation dealing with arrears, and saying that if some legislation took place he (Mr. Parnel) believed that outrages would cease, and that the Government would not consider it necessary to renew the Coercion Act. The letter was read by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons on Monday May 15. Challenged by Mr. Forster, he confessed that he might have made in it one omission. On this Mr. Forster handed to Captain O'Shea a copy of the letter with a request that he would read the words which Mr. Parnell had suppressed. They were to the effect that if Ministers would bring in an Arrears Bill, the Irish members would be able to "co-operate with the Liberal party for the passing of Liberal measures." The inference which Mr. Forster intended should be drawn from this passage is obvious—namely, that the release of the political suspects from Kilmainham was the outcome of a compact made between the Government on the one hand, and Mr. Parnell and his friends on the other. Mr. Parnell's letter to Captain O'Shea was read at the Cabinet at which Mr. Forster handed in his resignation; on Tuesday May 2, came Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Government would at once introduce an Arrears Bill. On Thursday followed the speech of Mr. Forster, explaining that he had left the Cabinet because the suspects were to be released and because he was invincibly opposed to making terms with the representatives of treason and sedition.

IT IS STATED that the Empress Eugenie has won her case at Marsellies, and has been awarded all her costs. She claimed the palace. The town was defeated step by step on every point of law. The decision is said to have caused unfeigned astonishment in court, but was received outside with evident satisfaction. The case will be carried by the Municipality to the Court of Appeal at Aix.

COLONEL J. T. SMITH, R.E., F.R.S., is dead. He was a man of vast scientific attainments. He came out to India as an officer of Engineers, and here made a series of investigations which resulted in valuable discoveries in optics. Questions connected with limes and cements having come before him, he translated Vicat's celebrated work, adding to it the results of independent investigation. His labours in these and cognate subjects procured for him the honour of election as a Fellow of the Royal Society at an early age. He was for many years Master of the Mint at Madras, and afterwards of that in Calcutta. During this time he studied the intricate questions connected with the currency of India, the establishment of a gold standard, and the commercial relations involved in such a measure. His writing on these subjects, as well as those on the great international questions of bi-metallism, are well-known to all who take an interest in these topics. Upon his retirement from the corps of Engineers, Colonel Smith was for some time consulting engineer to various Indian irrigation companies, and eventually chairman of the Madras Railway Company. He was also a member of the committee of the Church Missionary Society, and the author of several scientific works in addition to those mentioned.

TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE.

IN THE region of Kirkaldy it is said that the schoolboys in answer to the question "What is the great bore of the Hughli?" promptly answer "Sir George Campbell!" This reminds us of a pleasant anecdote. One day the late Mr. George Thompson, the great orator, Babu Ramgopal Ghose and some friends were crossing in a boat on the Hooghly. The boatmen suddenly made a noise, and Mr. Thompson enquired what was it about. Babu Ramgopal said that the boar was coming on and the *manjis* were on the alert. "What!" exclaimed Mr. Thompson, "I who have borne the *bore* of a Speed, (Dr. Speed was a public speaker of the day) am I to be frightened by the Hooghly bore? No! No! the company cried out!

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS, in his last charge to his clergy, mentions a fact which is probably unique in the history of missions. In Tanjore, the length of service of the Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, added to that of his father and of his grand-father, amounts to no less than 153 years. Since 1737, there had always been a Kohlhoff at work in the mission field of Tanjore, up to the end of the year 1881, when the last of the three died.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Oranmore and Browne, said that he had great satisfaction in being able to inform the noble lord that Her Majesty had been advised by the Prime Minister to grant a pension of £400 a year to Miss Burke, sister of the late Under-Secretary for Ireland.

WE COMMEND the following to title-hunters: The late Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, was of opinion that Mr. Burke deserved to be made a K.C.B. and consulted with him about the matter. After saying that the question of his being made a C.B. or K.C.B. never troubled him, the late Under-Secretary added:—"I never cared for this kind of distinction, and the more I live the less I care; after all, a man's official position depends upon the confidence he inspires in those above, and the confidence he commands from those under him." Read and reflect.

IT IS PROPOSED to honour the memory of the late President Garfield by erecting a national hospital in the district of Columbia.

IT IS SAID that the Russians are hastening the preparation of war ships for the Pacific ports, and expect, in the course of the next six months, to have fourteen ships, carrying 8,000 troops in all, stationed in their ports there.

AS A PROOF of the excellent working of the Arms Act, it is mentioned that last year not a single rifle or gun, or an ounce of ammunition was sold to any of the independent frontier tribes. Some 15 cwt. of ammunition was exported to Kashmir only. Limit the Act to that purpose only.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE has introduced in the House of Commons a Bill regarding murders. This Bill classifies the crime of murder by degrees, and provides the death punishment only for the first degree, when the offence is committed with premeditation, or in endeavouring to escape the consequences of the commission of another serious crime. The Attorney-General thought the Bill could not be accepted as it stood. In assenting to the second reading, Sir Henry James said it must be understood that the Government were not pledged to its support. The Bill was read a second time.

THE FOLLOWING is from the Paris correspondent of the *Englishman*: "Alexander III is inclined to adiposity and ordered to take violent exercise in order to surmount this tendency. He used to practise gymnastics, but was obliged to give them up. Nihilists tampered with the rope ladders, trapezes, etc. The Czar had a narrow escape of being killed by a trapeze giving way. There are six lines of guards round his palace. Latterly no member of the Imperial family ventures to walk in the unguarded part of the grounds. The Czar, in foul weather practises the flute, piano and violincello. In fine weather, he cuts down trees, and his eldest son chops them up for fire-wood. The second boy and the Princess Xene tie up the small branches into faggots. The Czarina is worn to a shadow with nervous excitement. She depends for sleep on opiates. Her cheerfullness has fled, and she often wishes that she had not been called to sit on one of the greatest thrones in the world. The King and Queen of Denmark press her to go and stay with them. She recoils from doing any thing which might seem like deserting her husband. Though miserable with him, she would be more wretched were she not at his side to share the dangers to which he is exposed." Truly may be said of the Czarina—uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE.

THE INDIAN WITNESS recurs to his charge against high education. Referring to his demand to make over high education to the Christian Missionaries we exclaimed—"it is the age of brass *par excellence*." In reply our contemporary says: "It will probably seem somewhat brazen to people outside of India to learn that this heated writing is in the interest of a party which wishes the rich to be highly educated at the expense of Government, while the poor are shamefully neglected." Indeed! Did we not in a recent issue give statistics culled from official documents shewing that nine out of every ten students of our colleges belonged to the poor middle class and that the rich were nowhere? Let our contemporary contradict the figures if he can, and then carp!

A POST-OFFICE notification announces that on and after the 1st July, money orders will be exchanged in both directions with the United States of America, rates of commission and general rules being similar to those which apply to orders drawn upon the United Kingdom and Canada.

IT IS STATED that the terms of the new treaty with Burma have been practcally settled. Some of the chief provisions will relate to the prevention of British territory being used as a basis for rebellion against the Burmese Government, whilst substantial concessions will be made and guarantees given to British traders in Burma.

KOSMOS, who is writing smart letters to "eminent persons" through the medium of the *World*, in his epistle to Right Hon'ble Mr. Chamberlain says:

You have qualities which are altogether uncommon, and which are gradually being recognised as they deserve. You have, on the other hand, great defects which you must endeavour to cure—lack of sympathy with the traditions of English life and the historic spirit of the English people; too much contempt for those who differ from you on purely sentimental reasons, or who cannot see as clearly as you do, or who are not ready to go as far. It is the business of a statesman to affect these qualities, though he may not possess them. You may know very well that the events of the last quarter of a century have placed a great gulf between the past and future—between even the past and present—of this country, and that the talk of gradual historical development is all moonshine. You may know, as all sensible men know, that the steam locomotive and electricity have not more completely transformed the material civilisation of this country than the legislation of the last twenty years has politically revolutionised it, and directed its ambitions towards new ideals. It is not, as the French philosopher puts it, every verity which is good to say. This is the chosen land of obscurantism. We have a Monarchy which is a veiled republic, and an Establishment which is a veiled Erastianism. Study the temper of your country as it is reflected in our most cherished institutions. I know it is difficult to keep a grave countenance while pursuing these investigations. But one must make the attempt. It does not do to clear one's mind of cant in too prompt a fashion. Recognise the weakness of your fellow-men, and do not trample too ruthlessly on the prejudices of the old women of the world. In these respects you have already shown much improvement, and perhaps your occasional inability to conceal your scorn for the whole business does you no harm. It, at any rate, reminds people that they have to do with a sincere man. To how many of our politicians could these epithets be truthfully applied? It is not your least distinction that they can be applied to you. Just as you have shown an unbelieving world that a Mayor of Birmingham may make a powerful Minister, so you have convinced even your opponents that a Radical may be earnest and honest.

The whole letter is a glowing compliment to Mr. Chamberlain. The reader should remember that the *World* is Mr. Chamberlain's organ.

THE BELLARY correspondent of the *Madras Standard* relates a case which calls for the interference of Government. The foreman of the Hubli State Railway, Bellary division, lost his wife, and applied for a piece of ground apart from other graves to bury his wife as he was a Jew, but was refused permission; the result was that, not having obtained his wish there, the man had to spend a large sum of money and take the corpse to Madras, and there also he was put to a great deal of inconvenience, and it was not until he

had gone to the head of this department and to that, that his request was complied with. So much for toleration even under our neutral Government.

AT THE LAST Criminal Sessions held at Vizagapatam, a woman, named Mangi, was charged with having committed murder, by causing the death of her two children, aged three years and one year respectively, and with attempting to commit suicide. The prisoner alleged that her husband had been taken away by the police, and that there was no one to support her and her children, and she therefore killed the latter and attempted to kill herself. The court examined two witnesses, whose story confirmed her statements. The court sentenced the accused to transportation for life. This may be British justice. But did the Court enquire why did the Police take away the husband of the poor woman and thus deprive her of the only means of support to herself and her children? And has any step been taken to bring the Police to book?

WE HAVE received a communication from Chittagong in which the writer laments the preponderating influence exercised over the Commissioner by his Personal Assistant especially in the disposal of patronage. This is nothing new. There are some officers, who allow themselves to be led by the nose.

REFERRING to the Sanskrit Titles Examination a correspondent suggests that among the subjects in which the examination held a knowledge of *Ayurveda* may be included as one. A prize or two ought to be awarded to give impetus to the study of this subject.

WE ARE requested to mention that some gentlemen of the North Suburbs of Calcutta comprising the populous villages of Arriadaha, Dakhinesswar, and Kumarhati have formed themselves into an Association, "the object of which is to ameliorate the social, political and intellectual condition of the country at large."

THURSDAY, 15TH JUNE.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that Raja Poornendro Deb Roy of Bansbaria in the Hooghly District has established an English school in his native town, which imparts elementary instruction up to the Entrance standard.

FROM THE prospectus of the publications from the Gupta Press we see that the enterprising proprietor is about to issue a Bengali translation of the *Sreemuthbhagbatha and Ramayana*.

AT THE Victoria Philosophical Institute of London Professor Lionel Beale, F.R.S. read a paper at its meeting of the 15th May last, in which he alluded to varied opinions that existed among scientific men, as to whether the hypothesis upon which modern scientific opinion in favor of some form of the physical doctrine of life was based is worthy of acceptance. He himself confessed that he was among those who held "that no form of the hypothesis which attributes the phenomena of the living world to mere matter and its properties has been; or can be, justified by reason. The conclusions like the one that the living and the non-living differ but in degrees, that the living has been evolved by degrees from the non-living, and that the latter passess by gradations towards the former state, are dictatorial assertions only, and no specimen of any kind of matter which is actually passing from the non-living state or which can be shown to establish any convention between these absolutely different conditions of matter has been, or can be, at this time brought forward." The Professor brought forward many strong objections to the views of the materialists. He observed: "The simple truth is, that the essential phenomena of all living beings cannot be explained without recourse to some hypothesis of power totally different from any of the known framers or movers of energy."

WE HAVE received the following from a Rungpore correspondent:

The Rungpore of to-day is quite unlike the Rungpore of five years back. One who was here then will not know it now. The numerous grass sheds in the Bazar and thatched houses every-where have given place to tiled huts. The roads are metalled and kept neat and clean. The bamboo topes and jungles all round the town which hitherto gave shelter to wolves, bears and other ferocious animals have been cleared. Tanks covered with weeds and various aequatics are nowhere to be seen—we have in their stead handsome receptacles of clean water with trees lining their banks. The rains have fairly set in here—the Kudamba and Nageswara are in flower. Rungpore ought to be free from the odium of unhealthiness for which it had been hitherto notorious. Cholera and small-pox are rare visitors—and the inroads of fever are occasional, and all this has been brought about by improved sanitation and better drainage, for these blessings we thank the Civil Surgeon of this place who is our Municipal Vice-Chairman. Babu Govindlal Roy, a Zemindar of this place, has metalled at his own expense one of the roads from Rungpore to Mahigunge, and this gentleman is the only public-spirited man who is ever ready to respond to a call of duty.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a representation from the inhabitants of Hooghly and Burdwan to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division setting forth the comparative advantages of the track of the proposed Turkessur Railway from Saorapuli to Turkessur over that from Howrah *via* Jonye to Tarkesswar. The advantages are—less cost of construction on account of saving of eight miles of road by the East Indian Railway, less value of land on the track from Saorapuli, the Saorapuli line will require only one bridge on the road. Saorapuli is situated in a hollow of the river Hooghly, while the Howrah line passes over low land and will need more bridging and embankment. We are quite willing to give both sides of the question. Let the local officers decide.

BENARES was visited by a most violent storm on the 1st instant. Hundreds of trees are said to have been uprooted, and numbers of houses unroofed and otherwise damaged. For a few minutes the sun was quite obscured, and total darkness prevailed.

THERE have been heavy floods in the Bombay Presidency, so much so that the traffic has been stopped on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. Through booking *via* the Rajputana line is suspended. The mails for the Punjab are being carried *via* Allahabad and Jabalpore.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA thus issued a fresh Resolution regarding the Administration of the Arms Act. Magistrates of districts and Comissioners of Police in presidency towns are empowered to grant licenses to import into British India arms, ammunition or military stores, under certain conditions. Officers can only grant licenses for importation into districts under their own jurisdiction. The fee for a license is five rupees, which may be remitted provided the arms are reasonable and *bona fide* for the protection of property or person. The district of Ajmere is excepted from these rules.

MR. A. M. MONTEATH, C.S.I., has resigned the Bengal Civil Service, in consequence of which the following confirmations have been made:—Mr. F. R. Hogg to be Director General of the Post Office of India; Mr. H. E. M. James to be Post Master General, Bengal; Mr. A. U. Fanshawe to be Post Master General, Bombay.

THE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL STORAGE AND WORKS COMPANY OF LONDON have offered a premium of 50 guineas for the best, and 25 guineas for the second-best design for an electric tram-car for India. The car is to be designed to seat 30 persons and to carry 50 cells under the seats, each battery to be 10 feet into 8 feet into 4½ feet in size. The electric tram-car will be a grand improvement.

FRIDAY, 16TH JUNE.

VANITY FAIR says that the latest novelty for distorting and altering nature are the cuirass-stays now worn by ladies. "They are formed entirely of a thin sheet of steel moulded to the figure. The result is as painful to the beholder as it must be to feelings of the silly wearer. The figure from the waist upwards is as stiff as a wooden doll, and grace or swiftness of movement is utterly debarred." And yet Fashion rules supreme.

INTELLIGENCE from St. Petersburg announces that the Governor-General of Turkestan telegraphs to the Minister of War, that 8,000 Chinese troops, well and completely armed with weapons of European make, and led by able commanders, have occupied the Kuldja territory evacuated by the Russians. They are furnished with rapid-firing Chassepot rifles, and two rifled cannon. The Chinese state that in 1880 and 1881 they bought from Germany more than 100,000 Chassepots, which originally belonged to France.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times* from Soham states that the total eclipse of the sun was successfully observed there on Wednesday, 17th May, by English, French, and Italian astronomers. A fine comet was discovered close to the sun, its position being determined by photographs. The spectroscopic and eye observations just before and during the period of totality gave most valuable results, the darkening of the lines observed by the French astronomers, indicating a lunar atmosphere. A series of good photographs of the corona was obtained, and the spectrum of the corona for the first time was successfully photographed.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, it is announced, will cease to conduct the *Fortnightly Review*. He will still retain the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

GENERAL CONSTANTINE KAUFFMAN, the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan, is dead. He was, says a London contemporary, German by birth as his name implies. General Kauffman was in a large measure personally responsible for some of the most questionable acts of the Bokhara, Khiva and Khokand campaigns. Though a first-rate soldier, he was far from being a chivalrous one, for some of his acts were most unscrupulous. The responsibility for them, however, must be shared by his astute superiors at St. Petersburg. It was he who, in 1855, settled with General Fenwick Williams the terms of the capitulation of Kars.

A STRANGE INCIDENT! The records in about forty important criminal cases together with other miscellaneous papers, such as warrants, summons, &c. were lately abstracted from a wooden box in the office of the Deputy Magistrate of Backerganj. Some portions of the missing records were found a few days after the robbery was committed on a *chur* in the Barisal river, from which circumstance it is presumed that the documents, &c. were thrown into the river. A reward of one hundred rupees has been offered by Government for the detection of the thief or thieves, or to any person who will give such information as may lead to his or their discovery and conviction.

SATURDAY, 17TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received an account of a case of oppression and gross abuse of power on the part of the present Sub-divisional Officer of Magurah, which we refrain from publishing, because it is *exparte*. We hope there will be no cause again for such reports.

ON BEHALF of the Hindu widows and orphans of Bengal we thank our correspondent S. for the humane solicitude which he evinces for their welfare, but after the publication of the Home Secretary's letter reminding Local Governments of the illegality of all lotteries, the scheme he proposes falls through. Were it otherwise still we would not be disposed to resort to evil that good may come of it. Lottery is an evil and should be put down with a firm hand.

THE OPPRESSIVE heat which was felt in Calcutta and the surrounding places immediately before the commencement of the last down-pour seemed to have prevailed in all the districts of upper and lower Bengal, for we read in the official report of the weather for the week ending 10th June, published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, that the weather was close and sultry everywhere, the health of the people, however, was not bad.

THE CROP report for the same week, published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, gives the following current prices of rice in some of the districts: Dinagepore 23 to 33 seers per rupee, Cooch Behar 20 seers, Cuttack 21 to 28 seers, Pooree, same price, Balasore 32 to 48 seers, Hazaribagh 21 seers. The cheaper the merrier.

FROM THE catalogue of books and periodicals received in the Bengal Library during the first quarter of 1882, we see that the total number of books and periodicals received was 375, of which 240 were uni-lingual and 39 bi-lingual books and 39 uni-lingual and 4 bi-lingual periodicals. Of these 134 were Bengali books and 516 Bengali periodicals. The bulk of the Bengali publications consist of school-books, dramas and works of fiction. Still an average of four new books a day implies an amount of literary activity in the province which must be very gratifying to the lovers of intellectual advancement.

WE DEEPLY regret to notice the death from fever of Moulvi Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor, on Sunday, the 11th instant. Moulvi Tamiz Khan was a remarkable instance of a self-made Mahomedan gentleman. He obtained his diploma from the Calcutta Medical College in the year 1847 and was the first medical student of his year. He carried away on the occasion the Hardinge prize then awarded to the most distinguished student of the College. His public career was a bright one, and as a private gentleman he was remarkably honest and upright in his dealings and cordial and hearty in private friendship. He was a man of extensive general and professional reading and a most successful practitioner of the healing art. His death is a heavy loss to the community, both Hindu and Mahomedan.

THERE WERE 225 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th June, of which 75 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 50 from fevers, 9 from bowel-complaints, 9 from suicide and accidents, 12 from pthisis and asthma, 12 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born 45 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 18 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12. The mortality of the week of report shews a perceptible decline as compared with the previous week, but with the setting in of the rains as cholera decreases fever, and bowel diseases will go on increasing.

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WE ARE requested to announce that the next Hare Anniversary meeting will be held at the Albert Hall, on Monday, the 19th instant, 5 P.M., when the Revd. K. M. Bannerjee will deliver an address on "The Education Commission and Self-Government." Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar will preside.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Prison Administration in British Burma, for 1881. 2. Report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces, for 1881. 3. Report on the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces, for 1881-82. 4. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. No. IV, April 1882. 5. Current Fallacies about Vaccination. A letter to Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C B., &c., by P. A. Taylor, M.P.; (London.) 6. Cobden Club Reports, for 1878, 1879, and 1880, with list of members. 7. The Western Farmer of America, by Augustus Mongredien. 8. Imports, Exports, and the French Treaty. A speech by J. K. Cross, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons, 12th August, 1881. 9. Pleas for Protection examined, by Augustus Mongredien. 10. Free Trade and English Commerce, by Augustus Mongiedien. 11. The French Treaty and Reciprocity. A speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain, M P. 12. Popular Fallacies regarding Trade and Foreign Duties; being the "Sophisms Economiques" of Frederick Bastiat, late member of the Institute of France. Adapted to the present time, by Ed. Rob Pearce. 13. The Reciprocity Craze. A Tract for the Times, by George W. Medley. 14. Reciprocity.—a letter addressed to Mr. Thomas Bayley Pettar, M.P. 15. England Under Free Trade. An address delivered to the Sheffield Junior Liberal Association, by George W. Medley. 16. Free Trade *vs.* Fair Trade, by T. H. Farrer. (Publications Nos. 6 to 16 inclusive were kindly forwarded to us by the Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.) 17. Memorial of the Hitaishini and other Sobhas to A. W. Croft, Esq, Chairman of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the Education Commission, on the spread of Female Education in Bengal. 18. Annual Report of the Steam Boilers Inspection Commission, for 1881. 19. The Fellow Worker. A monthly journal No. II, June, 1882. 20. Callendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay, and collection of Time Tables, &c., for June, 1882. (From the Post Office.) 21. The Stationery Trades Journal. Vol. III, No. 27, (London.) 22. Bunga Dursun, a Bengali monthly for Jaisto, 1289 B. E. 23. Prabaha, a Bengali monthly for Assar, 1289 B. E. 24. Surrut Shoshi, a drama in Bengali, by Nilrutton Mookerjee. 25. Bijana Basini, a novel in Bengali, by Sreemutty Satadal Basini Davi. 26. Trade and Navigation returns of British India, for April, 1882.

A RECENT report from the Resident in Turkish Arabia states that a disease supposed to be the plague has appeared in two villages near Souj-boulak in Persian Kurdistan.—*Press Commissioner.*

THEIR Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur were received to-day (16th) at private interviews by His Excellency the Viceroy.—*Ditto.*

WE TAKE from the Morning Papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 11th June.—Serious riots have occurred at Alexandria to-day. The natives attacked the Europeans, several of whom were killed and wounded, and many houses were destroyed by the rioters. Mr. Cookson, the British Consul and Judge of the Chief Consular Court, was severely wounded, and the Engineer of H.M.'s ironclad *Superb* was shot dead. The rioters were dispersed by the military after five hours, and order is again restored.

12th.—The House of Lords have thrown out, on the second reading the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister by 132 against 128 votes.

14th.—In the House of Commons this evening the Opposition demanded further information respecting the crisis in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone deprecated discussion on the subject at present but briefly summed up the policy of the British Government which he said was the maintenance of existing rights in Egypt and the obtainment of guarantees for the same. He said the French Government had promised cordial co-operation and that the other Powers were also heartily co-operating with England while Turkey was necessary as an intermediary. The Sultan was in harmony with the Great Powers, and particularly so with England,

15th.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Alexandria stating that the Khedive and Dervish Pasha have requested the Porte to despatch 18,000 Turkish troops to Egypt. All offices of European Control have been closed a general oxodus of Europeans from the country is taking place. The Egyptian soldiers are behaving well.

16th.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that there was an appalling increase in the number of evictions in Ireland.

Rangoon June 16th.—The Lock Gate of the Pegu Canal has been washed away during the rains, and there will be but little chance of repairing it, so timber will probably be scarcer than even during the coming season.

Constantinople June 8th.—The Porte is firm in its refusal to accept the Conference, and is still of opinion that the Turkish Mission despathed to Egypt will effect everything necessary for the settlement of the difficulty.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Modern Theory on the Nature of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday the 23rd Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Hygrometry.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 24th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Bromine, Iodine, and Fluorine.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1882.

PROSPECTS OF EDUCATED NATIVES IN THE POLICE SERVICE.

WE REGRET exceedingly that the Government of India has thought fit not to accede to the recommendation of the Government of Bengal to increase the pay of the Inspector-General of Police from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per month, which would have induced Mr. Monro to hold on to his present post. Under Sir Ashley Eden's personal supervision Mr. Monro re-organised the Bengal Police and is thoroughly familiar with its working. It is a pity that the experience he thus acquired will be transferred to an office, in which there will be but little scope for the use of that experience. Perhaps, Mr. Monro's case suggests the necessity of a general revision of the salaries of high executive offices, which we have so often urged with a view to secure justice to the members of the Judicial Service. But let that pass. In the present case the Government might have made a compromise and retained the services of Mr. Monro as the head of the Bengal Police. It might have given him a personal allowance, and thus removed his motive to accept the Presidency Commissionership. His virtual retirement from the chiefship of the Bengal Police affords us an opportunity to consider what he has done or left undone for the advancement of the prospects of educated natives in the Police Service.

Since the reorganization of the Bengal Police about twenty years ago greater hopes were held out to the educated natives for employment in its ranks than had been the case before, and these have not been slow to avail themselves of this branch of the service. But we cannot disguise the fact that the better class of educated natives feel somewhat shy in entering the Police, and there are many reasons for their disinclination. In the first place promotion is slow, and is not unfrequently dependant upon the caprice of the superior officer. In the second place promotion to the higher grades of the service is as a rule sealed against the subordinates. In the third place the native officers are not generally treated as gentlemen, though many of them are gentlemen by birth, education and feeling. In the fourth place the hardships and privations of the service are very great, for which the compensation is by no means adequate. And in the fifth place the honest man somehow does not get a fair chance. Mr. Monro so far as he was personally concerned did his best to combat with these disadvantages, but he could not do all. If there is any department of the service in which promotion by the old rule of seniority is most objectionable, because it is opposed to the public interests, it is the Police, for here an officer's merit is subjected to a crucial test in every case that passes through his hands, and surely he, who comes out best by such test, deserves priority of consideration, but the quiet, unobtrusive man of merit is not unfrequently passed over, because his immediate official superior has no fancy for him. The Inspector-General, however vigilant, cannot be expected to look into the work of every subordinate officer, except in extraordinary cases, and the hard and steady work done by a poor sub-inspector or inspector at an out of the way station rarely comes to his notice, unless the district officer chooses to back his underling. But the greatest grievance with the educated natives is that the higher offices in the Police are practically shut to them. The Government has repeatedly declared that the educated natives are peculiarly fitted for service in the Police, but practically it has done little to advance them in this branch of the service. Lord Lawrence passed a special Resolution on the subject, directing the local Governments to employ educated natives in the higher ranks of the Police, but as usual it has remained a dead letter. Leaving out of question the offices of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General, to which it might be sacriligious for a native to aspire, we observe that there are 7 District Superintendents of Police, 1st Grade on Rs. 1000 per mensem, 7 ditto. ditto. 2nd Grade, on Rs. 800, 11 ditto. ditto. 3rd Grade on Rs. 700, 12 ditto. ditto. 4th grade, on Rs. 600 and 13 ditto. ditto. 5th grade, on Rs. 500. And would the reader believe it that of these 50 officers there is only one Native officer in the last grade, but he too is an officiating incumbent. Are we to understand that out of sixty-eight millions of Bengal there is not a second native, who is fit to hold the post of District Superintendent of Police, and that there is not one native, who is fit to be advanced to higher grades than that of Rs. 500 per month? We do not hesitate to say that not even the worst enemy of native advancement would venture to make such an assertion, and yet no one can gainsay the fact we mention. During the whole period of the present system only one native was advanced to the grade of Rs. 800 a month—we allude to Babu Juggodishnath Roy—but goaded by official jealousy, persecution, and injustice he was obliged to retire. We will not discuss here the question whether in the present relations subsisting between the Police and the Magistracy it is necessary to entertain a highly paid staff of District Superintendents of Police, but so long as this class of officers is maintained the question arises why should the natives be tabooed from the higher ranks of the service? If the European District Superintendents of Police were weighed in the scale by an impartial hand, many of them we fear would be found wanting. And yet they get on because this get on—their work being done by some hard working unknown, unpretentious unobstrusive native subordinates. If we turn to the ranks of Assistant Superintendents we are sorry to say we see no improvement. There are three grades of Assistant Superintendents, the 1st on Rs. 400, the 2nd on Rs. 300, and the 3rd on Rs. 250 per mensem. There are also officiating Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 250 and Rs. 200 respectively. There are 18 officers in the first grade, of whom only one is a native, 15 in the 2nd grade of whom only 3 are natives, 5 in the third grade, not one of whom is a native. There are 25 Officiating Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 250 per mensem, of whom only one is a native, and 5 ditto on Rs. 200 of whom there is not one native. But take the Assistant Superintendents as a body, and you will find most of them to be what is familiarly called hard bargains. But there they are, destined to flourish. Some of them in the fullness of time will become eventually District Superintendents of Police. If favouritism and jobbery runs riot in any branch of the public service, it is in the Police. Somebody's cousin, somebody else's brother-in-law; some Mem-Saheb's nephew, some other Mem-Saheb's ayah's son; some Doctor's son, some Padre's daughter's son, some Railway officer's son-in-law, some Civilian's god-son, some planter's step-son, some wine-seller's step-brother, and what not—all come in for patronage, and no matter what their qualifications may be, and what claims they may have to the public service, they are shoved in, and the poor natives of the country, who have qualified themselves by education and public service, and whose employment has been repeatedly recommended by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in formal Resolutions and despatches, are left out in the cold. Could any thing be more glaringly and scandalously unjust than that out of 120 superior officers of the Police there are only five natives, and these too in the lowest grades? Education is advancing; educated natives are deemed fit to be Judges of the High Court and the District

Court, to be Magistrates of sub-divisions, some of them as large as districts, and to be vested with other responsible powers, and as children of the soil they are in a better position to know the ins and outs of their society and therefore better able to perform Police duties, and it is their Police instincts, which not unfrequently guide their superiors, and yet they are studiously kept out of the higher ranks of the service! They are practically made to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water. We venture to draw the attention of Mr. Thompson to the sad prospects of the educated natives in the higher ranks of the Police service.

As regards the subordinate ranks we must do Mr. Monro the justice to say that he has not been unmindful of the claims of the educated natives. It has been his aim to attract them to the service, and although he has not been able to influence the Government in the disposal of patronage as regards the higher ranks of the service, he has shewn a laudable solicitude to cherish those, who have entered the subordinate ranks. But there are two serious drawbacks to the admission of educated natives in the subordinate ranks of the service. In the first place as we have already remarked there is not the powerful incentive of promotion to the higher ranks, and in the second place the subordinate officers are not unfrequently not treated as gentlemen. In fact the treatment is sometimes so outrageous that an educated native is driven to consider himself an outcaste when he enters the Police. Then, again, as we have said above an honest man has not always a fair chance, and there are not instances wanting in which an honest man by continuous disappointment or persistent persecution has been driven from the path of honesty and uprightness. If the Government wishes to raise the *morale* of the Police, it should treat the men and officers liberally and justly, hold out to them fair prospects of promotion, and above all secure them kind and gentlemanly treatment.

During the last year of Sir Ashley Eden's rule Mr. Monro induced the Government to make two important concessions. The chief defect in the Police administration in the Mofussil lay in the circumstance that at outposts the duty of investigating cases was intrusted to head-constables, some of whom received no more than Rs. 10 a month. This objectionable system has been done away with, and the Government has sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 25,000 per annum a scheme under which at every outpost of the least importance, the head-constable will be replaced by an officer of the rank of sub-inspector. This reform is thus noticed in the last administration report of Bengal: "In order to prevent as far as possible the investigation of crime by officers of the stamp of head constable on salaries so low as ₹ 10 per mensem, and to induce intelligent and educated men to enter the police, the creation of a new grade of sub-inspector on ₹ 30 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1881. A sub-inspector will be appointed to every important outpost where the work is to a great extent of an indepedent character, head constables being employed, as at preseut, to enquire into minor cases at police stations where there are sub-inspectors. The scheme will at first be introduced tentatively for a period of one year in the district of Jessore, Hooghly, Rajshaye, Backergunge, and Noakhally and its extension to the province generally will depend upon the results in these districts." We believe this reform has been since generally extended. The last important concession which Sir Ashley Eden's Government made to Mr. Monro was to permit him every year to nominate a police officer of merit to the Executive Service with the object of his being employed as a Deputy Magistrate. This concession is certainly calculated to encourage the honest worker, supposing that the honest worker will always have the preference. But we submit that this is not enough. The legitimate opening to the Police officer lies in his own department, and we see no reason why if he gives satisfaction by hard and honest work he should not be advanced to the higher ranks of his own branch of the service. The Police Service, properly speaking, ought to be a Native Service.

THE SUMMARY SYSTEM.

THE Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore have already acquired an unenviable notoriety. It would seem that they cannot touch any thing without gilding their names upon it. Major Hobhouse had lately occasion to try a case summarily, and the judgment of the High Court on the petition of the aggrieved shews what a short work he had made of it. The petition was heard by Justices Mitter and Maclean. One Radanath Shaha was arrested on the 12th July 1881, and charged with selling (under Section 53 of Bengal Act VII of 1878) and having in his possesion (under Section 64) imported spirituous liquor without a license. The prisoner was released on bail, and the case postponed until the 25th July 1881, when the Magistrate tried him summarily on the following charges: 1st.—Refusal to produce license (Section 59). 2nd.—Illegal sale of imported liquors (Section 53). 3rd.—Illegal possession of imported liquors (Section 64). 4th.—breach of condition of license (Section 59). The prisoners pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty under sections 53 and 59 and fined Rs. 100. No statement, however, of the grounds for his conviction was recorded, as required by section 227, clause (h) of Act X of 1872. The prisoner applied to the High Court under the revisional section. Mr. Justice Mitter, in his judgment, after setting forth the facts of the case, says:

The petitioner pleaded not guilty to all the charges. But he was found guilty under Secs. 53 and 59 of the Act, and fined Rs. 100. It is not stated by the Magistrate whether both the charges under section 59 were established, or only one of them. Under Cl. (h) of Sec. 227 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate is required to make a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction. But no such statement has been recorded. The Trial has been indeed too summary. The record and the register kept under Sec. 227 furnishing no information as to the ground upon which the conviction is based.

Now, as far as the charges one and four are concerned, we think the Magistrate should not have tried the petitioner for them. He was arrested, and a charge was entered against him for selling and having in his possession imported liquor without a license. He would, therefore, be passed to meet these charges alone. It does not appear that, between the 12th of July and the 25th of that month, when the trial took place, the petitioner had any intimation that he would be called upon to meet other charges. In our opinion, therefore, he should have been tried for the first and the fourth charges mentioned above.

As to the charge under Sec. 64 probably the Magistrate was not aware that that section has been repealed by Act IV of this year, Sec. 2. There remains the charge under Sec. 53 for the sale of imported liquor without a license. In the absence of the reasons for conviction, it is impossible for this Court to judge how far this conviction is legal. From the explanation submitted by the Magistrate, it does not appear that there was any evidence of the sale of imported liquor. Be that as it may, we think that under this circumstances of the case the conviction should be quashed on the ground that the Magistrate omitted to record briefly the reasons for his finding, which he is required to do under Sec. 227 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We accordingly set it aside, and direct a retrial of the petitioner for the alleged offence of selling imported liquor without a license under Sec. 53. The question, whether the petitioner will be entitled to the refund of the fine or not, will depend upon the result of the retrial.

Mr. Justice Maclean remarks:

The proceedings as recorded in the register kept under Section 227, Act X of 1872, are not sufficient to indicate that the conviction is supported by proper evidence. The brief statement of the reasons for conviction required by cl. (h) is entirely wanting and the explanation contained in the Magistrate's letter of 19th August is not satisfactory.

In the first place it appears, that the accused, so far from not producing a license, produced two. They were, however, for sale of country spirits. It is not alleged that the accused had a license himself for sale of imported liquor so he could not be punished for not producing it.

The next charge is for selling imported liquor illegally. The record does not show how this charge was proved. But it appears that one Dwarka Nath Ghose produced a license, and stated that the accused was his servant. This the Magistrate says he does not believe, having regard to something that passed in his Court in May last. That record is not evidence in this case; but if it were, the presumption is that the quarrel that occured there has been followed by an alliance between the two men. If Dwarka Nath selling spirits at two shops under score of one licence, he should be proceeded against for any offence he thus commits, and the accused, if he abets that offence may also be proceeded against as an abetor.

Possession of imported liquor must be dealt with under some section other than Sec. 64, which has been repealed by Bengal Act, IV of 1881.

The last charge is of a breach of the condition of his licence. The record does not specify the condition broken.

Lastly the conviction should have stated which of the offences was punished, and by what amount of fine as the penalty under Section 59 cannot exceed Rs. 50 for one offence.

I concur in setting aside the conviction and directing the Magistrate, if he thinks necessary, to retry the accused.

Now, the reader is well aware what a summary trial is under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Indian Mofussil. It means the negation of all safe-guards of the liberty of the subject. The evidence is not recorded and the judgment is made purposely so brief that the Court of Revision has but scant materials wherewith to form an opinion on the merits of the case, which may be brought to its notice. But Major Hopkinson did not in this instance condescend to record even the "brief statement of reasons" required by law. He made the summary trial still more summary at his own sweet will. The Judges of the High Court have certainly vindicated the interests of justice by quashing the judgment of the Court below and ordering a retrial of the accused, but strange to say they do not say one word expressive of their disapproval of the manner in which the Barrackpore Magistrate defied the law. We hope due notice will be taken of it by the Executive Government.

SUPPLY OF FILTERED WATER FOR THE SUBURBS.

THE Bombastes Furioso style in which the question of supplying filtered water to the Suburbs was advocated on the boards of the Bengal Council invested it with an atmosphere of ridicule which subsequent proceedings have not served to remove. It is not remarkable, therefore, that in noticing it last week we took it to be a good joke. The question, however, is of grave importance to the ratepayers of Calcutta, and should be treated with all seriousness. The attempt on the part of the Government of Bengal has been to force the people of Calcutta to supply water to the Suburbs at a price which would not cover half the actual cost; and to put down all opposition, it has had recourse to an amount of vituperation, snubbing, and high falutin which, however permissible to party orators in the House of Commons, was quite out of place in the Bengal Council. The people of Calcutta saw through the tactics clear enough, but as they were unrepresented in the Council chamber they were helpless. Under the circumstance all they could do was to submit sundry memorials to His Excellency the Viceroy to veto the Bill. The Viceroy gave his assent to the Bill, but at the same time directed that the Government of Bengal should act as arbitrator between the Calcutta and the Suburban Municipalities, and insist upon the full cost price of water being paid to the Calcutta Corporation. The Government of Bengal was so far foiled in its attempt; but it was not disposed to yield so readily. The problem before it was how to prove half the price to be equal to the whole, and the task of solving it fell upon the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. In November last, the Chairman recorded a minute in which, by adroit manipulation of figures, and figures are always susceptible of such handling, he showed that 1·95 annas, was the cost price of 1,000 gallons of water. The Commissioners, however, would not accept his figures, and the minute was practically set aside. It was now for the Government of Bengal to give a new turn to the question. Anticipating the duty of an arbitrator, but not waiting for the case to be laid before it, it obtained a copy of the Chairman's minute, and, working up the rejected figures of the Chairman, wrote a letter to the Suburban Municipality offering to make the Calcutta Municipality sell its water at 2 annas per thousand gallons. It is only in the atmosphere of Calcutta that such a species of high-

handedness can be tolerated, but the Government knew its position and how its views could be worked out. Next came the turn of the Chairman to write a second minute in support of the views of Government. We are sure Mr. Harrison did not like the task. His high sense of rectitude must have rebelled against being made the tool of the Bengal Government in such a business; but he is the representative of that Government in the Corporation, and was bound to carry out the wishes of his employer. He might have also had some feeling of benevolence at work within him. It is not uncommon, too, for persons concentrating their attention upon a particular phase of a question for a long time to have their judgment warped to such an extent as to be unable to face a broad question in all its entirety. The will power, long exercised on one single point, assimilates with it and becomes a part of it, and when that is the result the power of discrimination ceases. It is, doubtless, under some such psychological influence Mr. Harrison must have laboured when he wrote this second minute; for it is impossible otherwise to reconcile the line of argument he adopted with his well-known and unquestionable interest in the welfare of the people placed under his care. Any how he had to solve the problem, and he set to it with a will. The figures in his first minute not having been accepted by the Commissioners he had to set them aside, and to get up a new set. The old figures showed a total of Rs. 1,07,00,000, and he reduced them to Rs. 94,33,731. One would suppose that with the account books of the municipality at hand the Chairman could not make a mistake about the total cost of the existing block of the Municipal Water-works, but that would be a false conclusion. In the first memo. the cost was put down at Rs. 57,00,000 and in the second it is made to start at Rs, 71,98,734, showing a difference of nearly thirteen lacs. Interest, working charges and other items show similar transformation, and the result arrived at is that the net cost of water would be annas 1-85. It would take more time and space than we can afford to go seriatim through all the figures to ascertain which of them are right and which are wrong, nor is it worth while for us to enter into the enquiry. With a large body of competent Commissioners the task should be left to them. One of them has already taken it in hand. Dr. Mitra has to a considerable extent done the needful, and his note has been published in the *Englishman*. The most prominent fallacies in Mr. Harrison's note appear to be—1st—his proposal to take the Suburban Municipality as a copartner without subjecting it to any of the obligations of a copartner. It is to be called a copartner by the Calcutta Municipality, but it is to be permitted to act solely as a customer, paying for what it takes at a fixed price which will be subject to reduction, but never to enhancement. 2nd—the proposal to omit, in calculating the cost of water, the contribution which the Calcutta Corporation has to make for the Sinking Fund. The Sinking Fund contribution is an imperative and unavoidable charge which the Municipal Act makes a first charge on the income of the Corporation, and as it is as legitimate a cost of preparing the water as the amount incurred in pumping, filtering, or circulating the water, few would have thought of omitting it; but if it be included it would raise the cost price, and Mr. Harrison had to give it up. 3rd—the inclusion of the old works of the Corporation at a reduced price, not at their original cost, as a part of the joint stock. This has the same object. This proposition amounts to the same thing as a proposition to calculate the rate of freight of a ship by omitting its price, and reckoning only its working charges, on the ground that its previous earnings had paid the cost of building it and therefore it had no value. It may be still on the register as A. 1. and as good and safe for work as on the day when it came out of dock, it must nevertheless have no value. 4th—the proposal to give up, for the benefit of the Suburbs, the proceeds from sale of water which contributes so materially to keep down taxation. The returns amount to about 80,000 Rs. a year, and as it covers a part of the working charges, the water rate is reduced by nearly one per cent. If it be given up the people of Calcutta will have to pay a higher rate of water tax than what they do now, and that for the empty honor (save the mark) of calling the Suburbs their copartner. It is observable, too, that the charge for water used in trade is a form of taxation, quite as legitimate as the extra charge for consumption of water by householders to a larger extent than 15 gallons for every rupee of tax paid, and if it may be reckoned as profit, there is nothing to prevent the proceeds of the water rate being brought under the same category. The argument would be the rate-payers are required by law to pay a 6 per cent. rate for water; let them pay that amount, and the deficit that will arise after that payment would be the correct cost of water for the Suburbs, and as under that circumstance there would be no deficit the Suburbs should get the water free of charge. There could scarcely be a greater *reductio ad absurdam* than this; but Mr. Harrison lays the greatest stress on this, and denounces his opponents by saying that they entertain "a plausible but mistaken" idea. 5th.—the proposal that the Calcutta Corporation should lay out capital for works which can yield a supply of 4 million gallons for the Suburbs, and the Suburbs should be at liberty to take half a million or a million, or two million gallons just as they like and pay only for the quantity taken, the difference between the 4 millions and the quantity taken, being reckoned as clear loss to the Calcutta Corporation. 6th.—the recommendation to reckon the rate of interest at 4¼ per cent. all round, when the Corporation has already paid 4½ per cent. on their debt for ten years. Of course the difference must go to the benefit of the Suburbs. 7th.—the calculation of depreciation, insurance &c. at rates which are utterly inadequate, and cannot but involve the Calcutta Corporation to heavy loss from time to time. The rate at which the water is to be sold to the Suburbs being permanently fixed, all extra charges must fall on the rate-payers of Calcutta, whereas whatever savings they may effect will go to the benefit of the Suburbs. This is as one-sided a scheme as possible, and it behoves the Commissioners of Calcutta to prevent its being adopted, for twist and turn how its advocates may, the fact will remain that if it be adopted it will involve the rate-payers of Calcutta to a loss of a lac of rupees a year.

THE STRAND BANK LANDS.

THE PORT COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta, it would seem, are desirous to establish a monopoly in warehouses. They have at their command enormous space, large capital, and rare opportunities, with which private individuals cannot compete, and if they can carry the day and erect warehouses within the jetty enclosure as proposed by them, they will certainly secure a most thriving monopoly. But the question is—will the Government allow them to do this? This question, we observe, has been fully discussed in a letter which the British Indian Association has recently addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject. The Association states that the proposal of the Port Commissioners, to erect warehouses is inconsistent with the provisions of Act V. of 1870 entitled "An Act to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Ports of Calcutta." Section 39 of that Act describes the general nature of the works which the Port Commissioners are authorized to construct and carry out. Second clause of this section mentions "tramways warehouses, sheds, engines and other appliances, for conveying, receiving and storing goods and merchandises landed or to be shipped." The meaning of this provision is clear enough. It implies that the Port Commissioners may erect warehouses with a view to provide temporary accommodation for goods landed or to be shipped. But nothing could be further from the intentions of the Legislature than that the Port Commissioners should build godowns and lease them out to merchants for the permanent or long occupation of goods to the detriment of private property, but this is what the Port Commissioners have determined to do. The Association justly remarks that it would be most unfair for a corporate body like the Port Commissioners to employ public money in the execution of works the effect of which will be the deterioration of the value of private property. As a general rule public corporations are prohibited from competing with private property of this kind, but some peculiar considerations attach to the Strand bank lands of Calcutta. The Association then enters into the history of the Strand bank lands:

> The Committee do not think it necessary to go into the history of the Strand bank lands. An examination of the records on the subject will shew that the lands were originally held by a number of private individuals; that these individuals subsequently surrendered the lands for the construction of the Strand Road as an object of public convenience, reserving their right to the adjoining ghats and accretions; that the East India Company's Government afterwards asserted their right to the same; and that when the original proprietors or their representatives subsequently waived their claim, they did so on the distinct understanding that the land would be held by Government for the benefit of the public.
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> The last point is made clear in the reply of Government to a petition of the Puttadars in 1852, in reference to Bill entitled "A Bill for declaring and confirming the title of certain lands recovered from the River Hooghly." The petitioner stated that "It was not their wish to offer any obstruction to the construction of the contemplated Strand Road, but that on the contrary they were fully sensible of the advantages which the inhabitants of the city would derive therefrom, and many among them would doubtless evince on the present occasion the same public spirit which induced the proprietors, whom your petitioners represent, to surrender portions of their lands for the purpose of the road." The Governor-General in Council (Lord Dalhousie) in reply said that certain Puttadars in Sootanutty in 1820 (when the Strand Road had been undertaken by the Lottery Committee and the lands in question surrendered) "acted upon the understanding that the land in front of their holdings was to be used as a road, affording them the advantage of a road and river frontage wherefore it would not be just to alienate the site of the present road for building purposes."
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> So far from proposing "at any time to build upon the Strand Road," wrote the Secretary to the Government of India, in reply to the petition, "it is not proposed ever to alter the present line of that road to any great extent; and it is proposed to keep the land between the road and the river in such a condition as to be both ornamental and healthful to the Town and useful at once for the purpose of commerce and recreation. The design of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal is that the land in question shall be used permanently and exclusively for purposes of public utility connected with the trade, the traffic, the health and the convenience of the community; in furtherance of which design, roads, ghats, wharves and the like may be made, but no elevated buildings are in contemplation.
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> It will be seen from the above that under the terms of the Government letter of 1852, which constitutes the charter of the Port Commission, the erection of elevated buildings is absolutely forbidden, and that the construction of the proposed warehouses consequently comes under this prohibiting order.
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> The facts recited above show that the Strand bank lands originally belonged to certain private individuals, the descendants of many of whom now own property in the vicinity of the same, and the feelings of the latter may be easily imagined when they will see that the gifts of their ancestors are about to be converted by a body of public trustees, with the aid of public money, into an instrument to deteriorate the value of their private property, and thus to reward the descendants for the public spirit and munificence of their forefathers.

We entirely concur. It is monstrous that the Port Commissioners should use public money for competition with private property, and should convert the lands granted by some of the most public-spirited citizens of bye-gone days for purposes detrimental to the interests of their descendants.

We observe that this matter attracted the attention of Sir Ashley Eden, and that on the eve of his departure he caused the following letter to be addressed to the Port Commissioners:

> General Department—Marine, Calcutta Port Trust No. 38. Calcutta, the 17th April 1882.—From C. S. BAYLEY Esq., —Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal—To the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.
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> SIR.—I am directed to reply to your letter No. 4397, dated the 28th March 1882, to the address of the Public Works Department of this Government, submiting for sanction plans and estimates for the construction on the site of the import sheds within the jetty premises, of a third block of the line of new warehouses.
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> 2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that clause 2, Section 39 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, authorises the Port Commissioners to build warehouses only, "for receiving and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped." It would appear from the report of the Committee appointed by Resolution No. 10 at the 340th Meeting of the Commissioners, a copy of which was submitted to Government under cover of your letter No. 2880 of the 7th December last, that it is proposed to build the new warehouses for the purpose of renting them. It seems doubtful whether a project of this nature would be within the powers of the Commissioners or in accordance with the object for which the Port Trust was formed. The Commissioners require only such warehouses as are necessary for the business of the jetties, and it was not, it is believed, intended that they should build warehouses at the public expense to lease out to merchants and warehouse-men —a course of procedure which would tend to deteriorate the value of private property in the city. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, before according his sanction to the construction of the new block of warehouses, would be glad to have a clear and full explanation of the purposes to which they are to be applied.
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> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obdt. servant—(Sd.) C. S. BAYLEY, Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

We believe the Port Commissioners are trying to *sumjao* the matter to Mr. Thompson, but he is too wide-awake to be led away by them. We feel confident that His Honor will not allow law, principle and equity to be set aside for the sake of a particular guild.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

THE resuscitated Agricultural and Revenue Department is dealing one by one with the recommendations made by the Famine Commissioners in the second part of their report, which, the reader may remember, treats of remedial measures. The question of the revision of settlements and that of the introduction of improvements in estates under the Court of Wards were taken up towards the close of the past year. And recently a Resolution has been issued, dealing with the question of the collection of the land revenue demand at periods and instalments which are convenient to the people who pay. The Resolution quotes the following passage from Part II, Chapter III, of the Report of the Famine Commission :—"With regard to the number of instalments, the amounts payable on each occasion, and the dates when they fall due, it is generally admitted that they should correspond to the number of the main-crops raised in each year, to the average dates when those crops come to maturity, and to the relative weight and value of the harvests. But though these principles are generally admitted to be correct, we learn from the evidence we have received that there are parts of some Provinces, notably of Bengal and Behar, in which they are not fully carried out, and we think the attention of the Local Governments should be drawn to the subject. When one crop is mostly reserved for food and another mostly sold, if the circumstances of the people require it, larger instalments should be made payable upon the crop which is raised for the market, and the smaller instalments upon that which is raised for food. The dates of payment also should be so fixed as to allow the produce of the soil being harvested and sold before the instalment is collected, so as to avoid the losses which the landowner would suffer if he were compelled to raise money on an unripe crop,or to sell it hastily in an over-stocked market. Where the relation of landlord and tenant exists, this principle should be applied so that the dates of payment of the instalments of the land revenue, on which the dates of the new payment of rents must to a great extent depend should fall a sufficient time after the period of harvest to enable the tenant to realise on his crop before his rent becomes due, and to enable the landlord to collect his rents before the revenue becomes due." The attention of Local Governments and Administrations was drawn to these remarks and reports were called upon the system under which instalments of land revenue payable by landholders to Government are distributed over the year. The reports of revenue administration which have been received from different Provinces has satisfied the Government of India that the principles laid down by the Famine Commission have been generally taken into consideration throughout India. But at the same time the Supreme Government agrees with the Commission, in thinking that the subject demands further investigation and doubts whether these principles are, in all parts of the country, carried out to the fullest extent.

In dealing with large tracts of country attention has generally been paid to the character of the crops and harvests which are peculiar to each, and the instalments of revenue have been arranged in accordance with the conclusions drawn from the data thus afforded. But it does not appear, observes the Government of India, that sufficient attention has everywhere been paid to the fact that agricultural circumstances may be subject to extraordinary variations within each tract. The Resolution then goes on to say :—"To illustrate the meaning of these remarks, it may be mentioned that attention has lately been drawn to the case of adjacent villages, in one of which the agricultural supply is principally obtained from rice at the end of the rainy season; in the second, from a sugar harvest in January, and in the third, from cereals in spring. Yet for all three villages the same dates were fixed for the payment of rent and revenue. There is reason to believe that, especially in the north of India, similar cases of variation, though generally unnoticed, are of constant occurrence, and are in a great measure due to the capricious distribution of surface drainage which, more than any thing else, destroys the homogeneity of agricultural land. But in the opinion of the Government of India the interests of the tenantry in each of the villages of the above illustration require at the hands of the revenue administration equal consideration. It is unlikely that the same distribution of rental demand would be equally convenient to each of the three cultivating communities ; and so long as such cases can occur, there can be no sufficient assurance that the seasons of demand have been properly adjusted to the needs of agriculture and the reasonable convenience of the people. In short, it should be ascertained not only that the circumstances of each district, but that the circumstances of each village, have been properly considered." It would not be an easy thing to do this gigantic work carefully. To ascertain the circumstances of each village in order to adjust the seasons of demand to the needs of agriculture and the convenience of the people would tax the energies of the revenue administration to the utmost. It is quite easy to lay down general rules and principles, but to carry them out in practice is a different matter altogether. The question is essentially one of detail. The Government of India explains how the works indicated in the Resolution can be best done. We read :—"There can be little doubt that in temporarily settled Provinces the arrangements best suited to the circumstances of individual villages can be studied to the most advantage during the currency of settlement operation ; and it is desirable to ascertain how far the importance of this question has been recognized. In some cases suitable arrangements appear to have been made village by village, in others district by district, or tract by tract—some times with, but oftener without a regard to the interior variations of each locality ; while in many settlement reports the subject is not noticed at all. In numerous cases it appears to have been left for the district officials in charge of current administrative duties to deal with the question, and it has, from press of business and other causes, been perfunctorily disposed of by the adoption of uniform arrangements for large tracts of country, which are, nevertheless, known to exhibit great diversity of agricultural conditions. Under these circumstances, the Government of India considers it necessary to require that an investigation may, as opportunity occurs, be set on foot in each district, which may, as time proceeds, provide a guarantee that the requirements of every village in every district have received full consideration. In dealing with this subject, the Governor-General in Council has taken the opportunity to declare that he has fully accepted the views of the Famine Commission as to the necessity for adopting in every Province some system such as exists in the Bombay Presidency, under which revenue officials shall maintain a continuous acquaintance with the circumstances and conditions of every village in their charge ; and he hopes that a suitable arrangement of revenue and rent instalments may prove one of the earliest fruits of that study of local circumstances which the Famine Commissioners have urged." The Supreme Government does not, however, tell us what agency is to be employed in the permanently settled districts to ascertain the circumstances and condition of every village in the light of the above observations. It is needless to say that if the work should be left to the ordinary district staff, it will not be done well.

There can be no means of doubt that if the principles which the Government of India has laid down are fully carried out, an important reform will have been effected. It is obvious that the collection of the land revenue demand at periods and in instalments which are inconvenient to the people who pay systematically drives the agriculturist to the hands of the money-lender and disorganises the affairs of a poor population. The Indian ryot, generally speaking, has no resources beyond the current harvest. If he is called upon to pay before his crops have been harvested and sold, he must borrow to meet the Government demand. The Resolution says : "There is, however, another consideration involved in the financial aspect of the question which should not be overlooked. As is remarked with much truth by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the money market can be sensibly eased by varying the dates of instalment. Where the collection of rent and revenue is, in any large section of a Province, in all one or two uniform dates, it must at those periods necessarily stimulate, among the agricultural community, a large and unavoidable demand for cash. Prices will, therefore, tend to fall in consequence of the withdrawal of silver ; the rate of interest will rise ; grain has to be thrown into a slackened market ; and loans must be negotiated on usurious terms. It is thus obvious that by adjusting the demand of the State to the different circumstances of villages or tracts, and by introducing into the distribution of payments on account of revenue and rent as great a variety as is consistent with agricultural welfare, the money market may be relieved, in an appreciable degree, of the pressure which is now of periodical occurence." The accuracy of these observations will be admitted by all persons who are acquainted with the actual circumstances of the agricultural community in the country. The action which the Supreme Government has taken in this matter is good so far as it goes ; but it does not go far enough. The Resolution under notice does not deal with the wider and more important question connected with the method of assessment and collection of land revenue. The Government of India, we regret to see, does not at present propose to take up these questions. We admit that a satisfactory solution of the problem is beset with many difficulties ; but the difficulties, however great they may be, must be boldly faced. Without a material alteration of the present system of assessing and collecting land revenue in the temporarily settled districts, the prosperity of the agricultural classes in those districts can never be secured. This is as clear as the most elementary proposition.

A PUBLIC RIGHT IN DANGER.

IT HAS been the unwritten law of the United Kingdom and we may say of British India that the public should have access to public records. Mr. Taylor, speaking of the statute which placed under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, the records of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the British Government, observes that it contains no section directly entitling the public to inspect these documents, or declaring whether they have any or what remedy, in the event of their being refused access to them. He further observes that although at the present day the question, whether the public have a strict legal right to inspect these records is not likely to be mooted, it would be difficult to establish the right, except as to such of the documents as are the records of the superior courts of law or equity, and even with respect to these it may be doubtful whether the Queen's Bench would interfere by *mandamus*, unless the applicant was prepared to show that he was interested in the document which he sought to inspect. Indeed, it may be laid down with tolerable safety as a rule applicable alike to the general records of the realm and to all other writings of a public nature, that, if the disclosure of their contents would, in the opinion of the Court or of the Chief Executive Magistrate, or of the head of the department under whose control they may be kept, be injurious to the public interests, an inspection would not be granted. We take this statement from Dr. Field's book on the Law of Evidence. So far the practice in the United Kingdom is clear enough. If the contents of a document be considered injurious to the public interests, an inspection would not be granted. Otherwise an inspection is as a matter of course granted. But in India the practice is different. It depends upon the whim of the Judge, Magistrate or departmental head to whom application is made for inspection or copy of a document. Of course there are certain documents, the inspection of which is ex-

pressly permitted by law, we mean the Marriage Act, and the Copyright Act. Under the Civil Procedure Code the High Court has passed the following rules on the subject; (1). A plaintiff, or a defendant, who has appeared to the suit, is entitled at any stage of the suit to obtain copies of the records of the suit, including exhibits, which have been put in and finally accepted by the Court as evidence. A party, who has been ordered to file a written statement is not entitled to inspect or take a copy of a written statement filed by another party until he has filed his own. (2.) A stranger to the suit may after decree obtain, as of course, copies of the plaint, written statements, affidavits, and petitions filed in the suit, and may for sufficient reason shown to the satisfaction of the Court, obtain copies of any such documents before decree. (3.) A stranger to the suit may also obtain, as of course, copies of judgments, decrees or orders at any time after they have been passed or made. (4.) A stranger to the suit has no right to obtain copies of exhibits put in evidence, except with the consent of the person by whom they were produced. In criminal cases an accused person committed under the Code of Criminal Procedure to the High Court or to the Court of Session, is entitled to a copy of the charge free of all expense, and if he apply within a reasonable time, to copies of the depositions; these latter copies to be made at his expense, unless the Magistrate see fit to give them free of cost. Again, the judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person or persons affected by it, and on his application a copy thereof shall be given to him without delay free of cost and in his own language, if practicable, if not, in the language of the Court." Further, "if any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Criminal Court deserves to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the Jury, or of any other proceeding not being the judgment or order provided for by section four hundred and sixty-four, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith, provided that he pay for the same unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost." A person in confinement under a final sentence or order passed by a Criminal Court, and desirous of appealing against the same, is entitled to a copy thereof as well as of the judgment or reasons for passing it on unstamped paper. The new Code of Criminal Procedure, like the former Code, contains no provisions entitling parties to copies of any other papers than those just mentioned, *e.g.* to copies of depositions in summons or warrant cases tried by Magistrates or in cases tried by the Court of Session. The question whether a prosecutor, when the charge laid by him is dismissed by a Magistrate, is entitled to copies of the depositions made before the Magistrate and of the order passed by him. This question was lately decided by the High Court. In this case a rule was moved for under the Specific Relief Act and under section 170 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, calling upon the Presidency Magistrate to show cause why he should not give to the Bank of Bengal, through their constituted attorney, Mr. Macnair, copies of the depositions of the witnesses and the orders recorded in the matter of the Bank's complaint against one Dinonath Roy, who had been discharged by the Magistrate. Mr. Justice Broughton in his judgment remarks:

Then the question is, whether, under section 170 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, the applicant is entitled to copies of the depositions and order. Section 170 enacts that,—"If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith providing that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost." It is contended that this does not apply to a prosecutor, because the Crown is the prosecutor, and not the private individual. There is no doubt that, technically, the crown is the prosecutor. But supposing we were to say, that on that ground the private individual cannot apply for copies of depositions, the consequences may be very serious. It is said it would be very inconvenient to the Magistrate were he called upon to furnish those copies in every case. However great the inconvenience may be it would be much more serious thing if he were justified in refusing an application for copies. As far as the inconvenience goes, it has not been shown that it would be very great in any case, as the section provides that copies are to be furnished on payment of costs for the same, unless the Magistrate especially directs copies to be furnished without payment. But supposing the prosecutor, having failed in his prosecution, is not allowed to get copies of the depositions, the consequences may be most serious to him. Take for instance the case in which a prosecutor charges the accused with defamation, or with bringing some charge against him which seriously affects his character, and suppose for some reasons which left the character of the prosecutor perfectly clear and untainted, the accused person were to be discharged, then if the prosecutor were unable, under this section to get copies of deposition it might be said that he had prosecuted a man for charging him with an infamous crime, and yet that the accused had been acquitted and people would conclude that the prosecutor had been guilty of the crime imputed to him. We think this single instance would show that the consequences of refusing copies would be most serious. No distinction can be made between such a case as this and any other case; the section is perfectly general. A prosecutor who charges another with dishonesty, as in this case, if he cannot sustain the charge might suffer an unjust imputation, unless by producing a true record of the proceedings he could show that his action was *bona fide*. No distinction ought to be made between the prosecutor in one case and in another. All prosecutors whose charges are dismissed by the Magistrate are in our opinion, affected by the orders dismissing them and are entitled under Section 170 to copies of the orders and depositions.

The above was concurred in by Mr. Justice Tottenham. The High Court decision so far as it goes has certainly redressed a public grievance.

But there is a still more important grievance. The general public are not allowed copies of criminal proceedings or of important public documents as a matter of right. If individual officers should feel favourably disposed, they may grant inspection or copy, but they are not bound to do so, and there is no law or rule under which public officers may be compelled to grant such copies. Now, if the refusal to grant copies were based upon the consideration that the publication of the proceedings or of the contents of the document applied for might be injurious to the safety of the empire or to the public interests generally, one can understand it and should not certainly press it. But there may be cases in which public interests may peremptorily require the publication of the proceedings or the document in question, such as an iniquitous case of oppression, or flagrant injustice, grievous wrong or gross abuse of power; in such cases no one, perhaps but the presiding officer will be injuriously affected by the exposure, and he will naturally demur to give copies of proceedings to the general public, but should his humour be gratified and the public interests deliberately sacrificed? The same remarks apply to many a public document, which the Executive Government may refuse to give to the public on purely personal grounds. Lord Ripon has done so much to conserve the rights of the public that we sincerely and earnestly hope that His Lordship will take this important matter into consideration, and make a new departure from the traditions of the past in the interests of the public.

GAY DOINGS AT BAHRAICH.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bahraich, Oudh, 10th May, 1882.

THE FRONTIER STATION of Bahraich has just been the *locale* of a very large gathering, which came together from distant parts for the fair held at the shrine of Saiyad Salar Masud Gazi of the country; which was on this occasion supplemented by the Bahraich Agricultural Show—a combination brought about by the personal exertions of Mr. M. L. Ferrar, the Deputy Commissioner of the District. The regard and the esteem the general public hold him in have enabled him to place the Exhibition on a strong footing The great advantages derivable from such meetings having been fully explained to them, the Rajas and Raises, not only cheerfully came forward to support the project, but vied with each other to give it a permanency by liberal contributions which have formed a fund whose interest will now make the Show a yearly *fait accompli*. Soon after the first one of its kind held in the province at Lucknow, Mr. Ferrar was the first Deputy Commissioner who took the initiative to start the district Show, and to him belongs no small credit of being the only official who has succeeded in giving it a firm basis. The recent one was a great success in every way, and the show of cattle, eye-witnesses of both declare, beat that of Lucknow last cold season. The Exhibition was opened on Friday last, the 6th, by Mr. Ferrar. Some interesting papers were read on agricultural subjects and useful ideas and suggestions were offered and exchanged. The thanks of those who have the welfare of the tenantry at heart are due to all the European and Native gentlemen who were present at the meeting, especially to Mr. Quinn, the Commissioner, and Major Pitcher, the Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce, who at no small personal inconvenience to themselves came from long distances to take part in the proceedings. When the preliminary meeting was brought to a close, the company proceeded to view the exhibited things consisting of cattle, seed grains, country produce, implements of husbandry, articles of commerce and some of art. Wrestling and other sports found items in each day's programme.

Saturday, the 7th, had been fixed as the day on which to deliver the *sannad* of the Supreme Government to Raja Oday Pertab Singh of Bhinga. Accordingly with the rising sun the people were astir, bent on sight seeing. A procession of mace-bearers, spearsmen, sowars, and retainers—all belonging to the Raja—together with his elephants, gorgeously caparisoned with silver *haudahs* and gold and velvet trappings, proceeded to the residence of the Deputy Commissioner, and waited on the Commissioner, who, with the Deputy Commissioner, the other European officials, and the ladies, now set out on their way to the scene of the *Darbar*, which was held under a vast *shamiana* supported on silver poles. Seats had been provided for the Rajas, Raises and all who had the privilege of admission. On the arrival of the officials, the guard presented arms, and the band played the national anthem, the assembly rose and resumed seats on the Commissioner taking his on a silver chair of state provided for him. Rising, he addressed the assembly and at the close of his speech handed the Viceroy's *sannad* to the Raja, who briefly and appropriately responded, and respectfully presented, in a silver casket, his reply, printed and illuminated on white satin, for submission to His Excellency. The text of the two speeches is given below. The *Darbar* having been closed with the customary forms, the people dispersed to view the objects exposed for exhibition.

For this day the Raja had issued invitations for dinner to his European lady and gentlemen friends present in the station. They all cheerfully responded, to the call and he received them as they alighted. He was present throughout the evening, and remained to say good night to speed the last parting guest; so that, whilst, as a Hindu, he could not join his friends in partaking of the good things he had set before them, he made up for this want of sociality by offering them all the attention he could personally give. After the usual toasts had been drunk, the Commissioner in a short but eloquent speech proposed the health of the host, who replied as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I feel very much flattered at the manner in which my health has been proposed and drunk, and I beg to thank you all most heartily for the honor you do me in being my guests this evening. Connected as this occasion is with the, to me, ever memorable, ceremonies of this morning, I feel the more impressed with your kindness which gives me the opportunity to convey to you in my private capacity the sentiments I suppressed this morning in open *Durbar*. The honor which has been conferred on me will ever be an incentive to my hitherto honest but humble efforts in acting up to the great responsibilities a landlord should be alive to. It will be my best endeavour to make my tenants appreciate their position more, and to fill them with the same devotion which I feel for Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Empress of India. In conclusion I beg to propose the health of the ladies who have been pleased to grace my humble entertainment with their presence.

Sunday was a day of rest for the good folks assembled at Bahraich. About 2 P.M. a heavy dust-storm, followed by a grateful downpour of rain which made the atmosphere cool and enjoyable, passed over the station. On Monday prizes were distributed, and the proceedings brought to a close with fireworks which the Raja had provided. He had also engaged the services of the Oriental Theatre Company who throughout the entertainments, from beginning to end, catered for the amusement of the public.

Mr. Jones, the Secretary to the Agricultural Show, was most indefatigable in carrying out his many duties, and was very attentive and obliging to all who came in contact with him. He was well assisted by the able Tehsildar, Pundit Prem Nath.

Thus was brought to a most successful close a meeting which will not be soon forgotten by those who took a part in it or those who witnessed it.

Apart from the principal objects which these Agricultural Shows have in view, the opportunities, offered on such occasions for friendly intercourse and exchange of mutual ideas and thoughts between the rulers and the ruled, are sure to result in affording advantages to both.

The following are the two speeches alluded to above. Mr. Quinn, the Commissioner, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Deputy Commissioner, Talukdars and Raises, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is my pleasant duty to-day in your presence to present to Oday Partab Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, a sannad signed by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring on him the title of Raja as a personal distinction. You are all aware that the Raja had strong ancestral claims to the title; but, gentlemen, although these claims have been given due weight, they do not constitute the sole, or even the principal ground on which the title has been conferred. Under the peaceful British rule Talukdars have seldom the opportunity of drawing their swords in proof of their loyalty; but though one path to distinction has thus been closed, perhaps for ever, other paths are still open. The Talukdars of Oudh as Landlords and as Noblemen possess great power and great influence. If they lay aside the temptations to idleness and extravagance which their wealth and position hold out, and if they honestly devote themselves to the welfare of their tenantry, and to the cause of enlightenment and progress, they will then establish a claim to their country's gratitude and to such honours as Government can confer as strong as though their blood had been spilt in warring against their country's enemies. This is the path which the Rajah has steadily followed. He has secured the love of the tenantry on his estates, where, the Deputy Commissioner informs me, a suit under the Rent Act is quite unknown. He has munificently endowed the Bhinga hospital. Himself a gentleman of enlightenment and education, he has ever shown himself a liberal patron to the cause of learning. Every scheme of philanthrophy has recieved from him generous support and in every respect he has made himself a model Talukdar. Such men all enlightened Government delight to honor and in this respect the British Government has never been backward. I am, I feel sure expressing the feelings of all those assembled here in *Durbar*

when I say, Rajah, may you live long to enjoy in all honour the distinction which you have so honourably won."

The Rajah replied thus :—" Sir, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the thoughtful selection you have made of this day as a fitting occasion for the delivery to me of the *sanad* conferring upon me such a great honor. This *sanad* will be preserved as an honored heirloom in my family, and your name, Sir, will ever be associated with this document. I would humbly request you to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the noble representative of our beloved Sovereign, the deep sense of gratitude I feel towards His Excellency. The whole country is now ringing with the praises of His Excellency, and I do not exaggerate when I say that in every household the name of the Marquis of Ripon is mentioned with heartfelt respect.

"The high distinction which has been conferred on me this day will be prized by me as a kind recognition by His Excellency of my humble services, and, of my sincere and devoted attachment and loyalty to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India. The manifold blessings we enjoy under the British rule have endeared Her name to every native of India, and not a day passes when we do not from the depths of our hearts pray for Her long life and prosperity—I need hardly assure you, Sir, that, I yield to none in my loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and it will ever be, as hitherto it has been, the aim and end of my life to promote the well-being, and true interests of my tenantry. I deeply feel the importance of the duties and responsibilities of a landlord, and it shall always be as it has always been my constant endeavour to perform those duties to the satisfaction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the high and trusted representative of Her Imperial Majesty in these provinces. The great distinction which has been conferred upon me to-day will also afford a stimulus to my humble exertions in the cause of good government.

I heartily thank you again, Sir, for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to refer to my services, humble as they are in their degree and worth."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has from time to time issued orders to District Collectors requiring them to see that the Zemindars do not realize, as some of them did realize, their share of the Public Works and Road Cesses from their ryots. This was both just and proper. But has the Government enquired whether in the estates under the Court of Wards similar executions were made with the implied sanction of the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Board of Revenue? It has been just brought to our notice that this extortion was deliberately committed in an extensive scale throughout the Wards estates in the Rajshye Division. Not only were the rates realized from the ryots, but interest for default was also charged, and these collections, were regularly shewn in the returns of the estates, and the returns were passed by the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Board of Revenue. We believe this illegal practice has been now put a stop to, but the Government, has not seen fit to *Gazette* its orders on the subject, as it has published similar orders when affecting private individuals. We do not know whether this practice exists in other districts. The Government will do well to make an enquiry into the matter.

THE HON'BLE JUDGES of the local High Court have at last been pleased to postpone the operation of the Rules framed by them under the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 for the qualification, admission, and certificates &c. of Pleaders and Muktears subordinate to them to the examination to be held after January and February 1884. It amounts to granting a grace of nearly two years to the candidates who were preparing for the lower grade pleadership examination, which had been abolished under the new rules. A petition from these disappointed candidates had been submitted through the Local Government and we amongst others of our contemporaries, strongly supported the petitioners whose hopes of earning a livelihood would have been blasted if the new rules had come into operation at the time fixed by them. We were almost certain that the wrong about to be done to a numerous body of young aspirants for the legal profession was so glaring that it wanted only to be set forth in order to be redressed. We make no doubt that at the time the rules were framed the cases of these humble candidates for junior diplomas had not been taken into account. The redress given is what was expected from the high dispensers of justice.

WE TAKE the following from a morning contemporary :

The Government of India, Public Works Department, has issued a Resolution on the bestowal of the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on selected civil Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, with the object of improving their social status. Applications that have from time to time been received from Local Governments have led the Governor-General in Council to believe that the bestowal of this distinction on deserving civil Upper Subordinates will be highly appreciated by those on whom conferred; also that the hope of attaining that position will have a good effect on the Upper Subordinate class generally. In this view it has been decided to confer the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on selected civil Upper Subordinates under the following rules :—

First, the proportion of civil Upper Subordinates upon whom the distinction is to be conferred may be 6 per cent., of the total number on each list, with the addition of one for any fraction. Promotions are to be made by Local Governments and Administrations; but in the Military Works and Railway Branches, by the Government of India, in the Military Department, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Military Works; and in the Railway Works Branch, on the recommendation of the Director-General of Railways.

Second, selections for the honorary distinction must be confined to the grades of Sub-Engineers,

Third, subordinates promoted as above will be borne as substantive on the list of the Upper Subordinates, and in *Italics* on the list of Engineers of the grade to which appointed, with the words "honorary rank" in the column of Remarks. The promotion being purely honorary, and given solely with the view of improving their social status, the pay and the allowances of honorary Assistant Engineers will be those of their substantive departmental rank, the honorary promotion not necessarily being accompanied by any changes of duty. Similarly, the same proportion of civil Accounts Assistants may be selected from the first and second grades for honorary promotions to assistant examiner. These promotions will be made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Accountants General, except in Madras and Bombay, whose Governments make the promotions.

We certainly appreciate the laudable object of Government. But we hope His Excellency the Viceroy will redress the wrong which has been done to the native engineers by the importation of Cooper's Hill men. That College is a source of standing injustice to India.

"SULOCH NA or the Exemplary wife," is the title of a Bengali novel which has just been published by Babu Gopalchunder Dutt. Its object is to depict Bengali domestic life, in the Mofussil, and the plot of the story has been so designed as to give ample scope for its attainment. The scenes painted are true to life, and generally interesting. The language is of the simplest kind, and those who desire to see in print colloquial Bengali which has not degenerated into vulgarism on the one hand and into pedantic medley on the other, will find very good samples in the book under notice. One or two incidents would have been all the better if they had been omitted, but on the whole we can heartily congratulate the author on his new venture.

SIR RICHARD GARTH presided at the annual distribution of prizes and honors to the students of the Calcutta Medical College, which took place on last Thursday evening. His Lordship enlivened the crowded audience assembled on the occasion by his kindly, cordial, genial humour and piquant hints. Academical success, very rightly observed the Chief Justice, is no guarantee of professional success. By way of illustration His Lordship cited the following example from real life :

I remember one very remarkable instance of this, when I was at the University. The poor fellow, of whom I am thinking, is not likely to know what I am going to tell you about him, or you may be sure I should not tell it. Taking him all round, he was certainly the most successful and distinguished man of his day. He took a double first-class, he carried off all or nearly all the prizes and scholarships that he tried for; and not only so, but he excelled in all games of skill, and was an ornament to any society. Well, in due time he was called to the bar, and we all from his antecedents believed that he was not only going to make a fortune, but that he would take a high place upon the bench. But unhappily for himself, he made the grand mistake which we have just been discussing. Instead of attending to his chambers, and practising self-denial in a great many ways, in which men who hope to get on in their profession must practise it, he imagined that having such rare talents, the attorneys would be only too glad to besiege his door with briefs and fees. In other words, instead of courting business, he fondly imagined that business would court him; but the business never came,—and the consequence was, that with all his talents, and all his expectations, he was one of the most complete failures that I ever witnessed at the bar. You may depend upon it, my young friends, there is no more jealous mistress than a man's profession. You may be as clever as you please, you may be as full of learning, but unless you court your profession, and court her in her own way, she will have nothing to say to you.

And you must remember that her ways are *practical ways* you may cram yourselves full of books, you may be able to answer satisfactorily any questions which may be put you at an examination, but unless you have learnt to apply your knowledge *practically*, you will never succeed.

There is a certain amount of drudgery, and what I may call dirty and distasteful work, in every profession of which those who wish to excel must never be afraid.

The conclusion of His Lordship's speech gave rise to much hilarity. It contained a jolly hit at "woman's right," for which he seems not to have much sympathy to spare. Alluding to the rumour of some native ladies preparing for the medical profession his Lordship said :

And now, before I sit down, I should like to give you one other note of warning. If report speaks truly, you, gentlemen, before long, are likely to be subjected to a very formidable competition. We hear that native ladies are not only bent on carrying off all the prizes at the University, but that some of them are determined to join in the medical profession. You may smile; but I suspect, unless you are on the alert, you may find them rather dangerous competitors. We know that there are ladies who can prove themselves, on occasion, excellently good "men of business." There are others who can preach a capital sermon, especially to their own husbands; and we know, moreover, that there are some other things, in which, let us do all we can, the ladies will always get the better of us. But they have not yet got the better of you in the medical profession; and my best and last advice to you is—"Never let them do it." (Loud appause.)

THE SUSPENSION of the Petroleum Bill is a graceful concession made by His Excellency the Viceroy to public opinion. Mr. Ilbert, the new Law Member, in moving that the Bill be taken into consideration stated the reasons, which had led to the introduction of the measure. He said : "It will be remembered that under the Act of 1881 the dangerous quality of Petroleum is ascertained by a certain chemical test, which is described in the schedule to the Act, and is commonly known as Abel's Test. Now, Professor Abel has recently advised the Secretary of State that conditions of climate make the test provided by the Act of 1881—his own test be it remembered—so uncertain as to be inapplicable in India. That is a very serious statement, and it is one which appears to shake the scientific foundations on which the Act of 1881 rests : and if it is to be accepted as sound it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Act of 1881 is unsuitable, and ought to be amended as soon as possible. Under these circumstances and in order to meet certain cases which, as it was alleged, involved considerable hardship under the existing law, the Secretary of State suggested the expediency of passing forthwith a short temporary measure admitting Petroleum on certificates granted at the port of departure." But we do not know how Mr. Ilbert's premises justify his conclusion. If Abel's test was not satisfactory or safe, what reason was there to suppose that a certificate given by any body at port of Departure would be sufficient? We wish the Law Member had made this point clear. Mr. Ilbert however added :

We thought that we might with safety go so far, not intending to bring the Act into operation at once, but merely to take power to modify the Act in such a way as should be found suitable if on enquiry it was considered expedient to do so. Notwithstanding the passing of the Act, we should still have had to decide, in our executive capacity, what effect should be given to it. However, various representations have been made to us; we are instituting further enquiry, and, on the whole, we think it expedient not to proceed, even legislatively, with the measure in such a way as to produce the appearance of undue hurry, and in particular we are anxious to consult and obtain the opinion of such bodies as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. I shall therefore only move that the Bill be taken into consideration, and I do not propose to move that the Rules for the conduct of business be in any way suspended. The Bill will be published in the ordinary course.

Major Baring, we are glad to observe, supported this motion. We do hope that Bills of such vital importance will not be passed in a hole and corner way at Simla. They ought always to be discussed and passed in Calcutta.

AN IMPORTANT kidnapping case connected with an Assam Tea plantation is being tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi. The case arose out of the alleged kidnapping of a female named Sahori, *alias* Mangri, twelve or thirteen years of age, from a Government village in Palamow, in the District of Lohardugga, in Chota Nagpore. The second defendant, Dhonsai, who is a garden Sirdar in the service of Mr. Briscoe, was accused of enticing away the girl; Nain, the village chaukidar, assisting him; and the accusation against Mr. Briscoe was that he had concealed the kidnapped girl in his tea garden in Assam, where he was arrested under a warrant issued against him by the Deputy Commissioner. There were some facts elicited from the evidence of the doctor, the Civil Surgeon, which

are worthy of notice. Dr. Swaine, the Civil Surgeon on Examination said :

I have examined a woman by the name of Sahori *alias* Mangri—that's the woman (pointing)- on the 20th and 21st. I twice examined her. examined her in order to ascertain her age. I cannot swear as to her exact age, but from her general appearance I should say she was about 16 or 17, at any rate not under 16. I ascertained that she had attained womanhood. At first she denied it. I examined her. I can't swear she is above 16. I merely give my opinion. * * * I asked the woman how old she was. She said she did not know. The statements I have made are not inconsistent with her being under 16. It is only a matter of opinion. I took into consideration the class she belongs to. She may be. I could not swear that she was more than 15, *i.e.*, not less than one year less than 16.

I was ex-officio examiner of coolies under the Inland and other Emigration Acts. I don't know whether my duties extend to examining all coolies who emigrate under the Act, but I examine all who are presented to me. All coolies entered in the returns as having been examined by me have been as a fact so examined. The native doctor alone inspects under me. He is usually present at the examinations as a subordinate of mine, and on my responsibility, except when I am away in the District on inspection duty. The Senior Assistant is then in charge, I was in charge the greater part of March last. This paper professes to be a copy of the register of emigrants officially kept.

Mr. Chick.—The age of the woman is entered in that document as 20. Can you say if you passed her as of that age?

Dr. Swaine.—I cannot say I never see the register, of which this is a copy of an extract. I know nothing about the entries made in this. I examine coolies before registration, and a copy of my own form goes before the registering magistrate. A woman who answered to the name of Mangri was passed by me on the 6th of March.

Mr. Chick.—The medical Register referred to by the witness must be in your Honor's Court. I would ask your honor to send for it.

(Register being produced is shown to witness.)

Examination continued.—I can't say if this is the woman Mangri whom I passed.

Mr. Chick.—Looking at the register, can you say that you passed the woman therein named Mangri as being 20 years of age?

Witness.—Yes.

To the Court.—When coolies come up for examination I don't ask their age. I judge for myself according to general appearance. If they make a statement and it is not palpably wrong I take it. I have examined three hundred coolies of a morning, not this year though. If I have time I make no marked difference in the examination, whether there be 300 or 3, but I always do take great care in ascertaining the ages of dependants. Females below 16 go as dependants. The Mangri referred to in the paper shown went as an emigrant, not as a dependant. The woman Mangri changed her statement on Sunday. I don't know where she had been between Saturday and Sunday, the two days of the examination.

Now the reader will recollect that when the Assam Emigration Bill was before the Council, Lord Ripon had been solemnly assured that the coolies were properly examined before registration and admission, and it was upon that assurance His Lordship gave his assent to the Bill. But how much startled must his Lordship now be to read that the Civil Surgeons of Ranchi, whose duty it is under the law to pass the coolies, passes "as many as 300 of a morning," and His Lordship may well imagine how summary must the doctor's work be. If the Doctor should devote three hours to this work, he would have 180 minutes at his disposal, and could not therefore bestow half a minute upon each emigrant. So much for the care and vigilance with which the work of inspection, examination, and registration of coolies is done. Need we say that Dr. Swaine is not singular. There are other swans in the field. It is noteworthy the woman Mangri is entered in the register as 20 years old, the doctor when confronted with her in court, stated "I could not swear that she was more than 15 *i. e.*, not less than one year less than 16." Now, which statement are we to believe. After passing the Assam Emigration Bill His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to issue elaborate instructions, for the proper administration of the Act. These instructions were sensible, proper and just. But we hope His Excellency will now see that however excellent the orders of Government they are carried out in a different spirit in the Mofussil. There it is all darkness; there are only occasional glimpses of light when cases of the kind under notice occur.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq, late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and facts, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 17th June, 1882.

Want of animation has continued to be felt in our commercial markets and nothing of importance has transpired during the past week.

Piece-Goods attracted some notice towards the latter end of the week in consequence of the report which ran that Suez Canal is about to be blockaded and further supplies to this market will be stopped. this may lead to transactions to some extent but can hardly be maintained without foundation.

Yarns.—This market has been steady but less active and prices for some sorts have had an easier tendency, there is always a lull after large operations; we expect a revival of activity in this market very soon.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market. Transactions in Wheat and Oil-seeds have been confined within narrow limits and prices are likely to fall at reduction of rates for Railway freight which will come into operation from the next seasosn. At the public sales for Tea held on the 15th instant 879 chests were put up but 7924 found buyers at lower rates.

Rice-about 60,000 bags of the following descriptions found buyers at the rates quoted below.

Table-seetah	...	...	...	...	3	6	0	to	3	8	0
Sifted	...	...	...	...	2	14	0	to	3	1	6
Gross	...	...	...	...	2	4	0	to	2	14	0
Ballam	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	to	1	15	0
Mooghy	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	to	2	2	0
Khearee	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	to	1	9	0
Raree	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	to	1	11	0

MONETARY,

Money continues cheap and there has been no further change in the rates of interest; discount 5 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal whilst loans on Government Securities may be obtained at the open market at 3½ to 4 per cent.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have rather been in less enquiry and prices after some fluctuation were at the close as follow:

4 per cent	102
4½ ,,	108-12

Joint-Stock Shares have rather been less active, as operations were confined to Jute and Tea industries, for the former a sort of mania has been prevailing and people here pays such high rates as the trade would never justify.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. the Moharaja of Cashmere	15	0	0
Syed Looft Ali Khan, Patna	13	4	0
Literary Association, Bangalore	13	4	0
W. Gopalacharlu, Kulitalai	6	12	0
J. Wilson Esq., Shillong	13	4	0
Raja Lutchmon Singh, Bahadoor, Bulandsahar	13	4	0
J. E. Puen Esq., Bhagulpore	3	0	0
V. Runga Swamy Naidoo Esq., Mysore	20	0	0
Syed Zanoolabdin, Karantodh	3	4	0
J. Barooah Esq., Jorehat	13	0	0
Bombay Native General Library, Bombay	13	4	0
Babu Gobind Chunder Das, Dinajpore	3	12	0
Babu Ram Tarun Bose, Jhalakah	6	10	0
Babu Rasbehary Mitra, Dubrajpore	6	10	0
Babu Mohim Chunder Roy, Nattore	15	0	0
Babu Janoky Nath Mozoomdar, Debegunj	10	0	0
Babu Janokybullub Ghose, Cuttuck	13	4	0
Babu Hurry Das Mookerjee, Mathabanga	5	0	0
Babu Coomar Banerjee, Shillong	10	0	0
Babu Sreeram Gangoly, Krishnaghur	5	0	0
Babu Sheseevooson Sen, Kurigram	13	4	0
Babu Khirode Persad Banerji, Chumparan	3	10	0
Babu Anrung Behary Sahai, Mozuffurpore	6	10	0
Babu Jogobundoo Das, Cuttuck	7	0	0
Babu Kalli Prossono Chatterjee, Manbhoom	3	10	0
Babu Kristo Chunder Das, Chuprah	6	10	0
Babu Kylash Chunder Bose, Churamon	2	8	0
Babu Sarodapersad Mitra, Pataspur	6	10	0
Babu C. B. Bose, Chanda	13	4	0
Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen, Dacca	13	4	0
Babu Kripa Sankar, Saugore	13	4	0
Babu Aubinash Chunder Banerjee, Agra	14	0	0
Babu Baroda Persad Mozoomdar, Kulingram	3	8	0
Babu Umesh Chunder Banerjee, Godda	13	4	0
Babu Motee Chunder Das, Cuttuck	13	4	0
Babu Kristo Mohun Sen, Hooghly	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 14, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to Backergunge, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta, and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, is allowed leave for three months under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July next.

Baboo Doorga Das Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Moulvie Faizuddin Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, was in charge of the Jamalpore Division of that district from the afternoon of the 31st March to the forenoon of the 12th May 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. W. Llewhellin of his Commission as Lieutenant in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on Deputation as Manager of the Courjon Estate in Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date, not later than the 20th June, as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, on leave, is trasferred to Pooree, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Rajshahye.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 29th April to the 13th May 1882.

Mr. T. Smith, C.S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 12th May 1882.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, C.S. reported his departure from India on leave on the 28th April 1882.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 5th May 1882.

Advertisements.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of 29,000 cft, stone metal of 1½ Guage for use on the Ganges and Darjiling Road, between the 1st and 30th miles.

There are navigable Channels to the following places where the metal can be carted to Road side where required.

Caragolla	8,700
Dumur	17,800
Hurdwa	1,750
Sowrah	750
TOTAL	29,000

Tenders will be recieved up to noon on the 25th June 1882 when they will be opened in the presence of such contractors as may be in attendance.

The whole quantity of the metal is to be boated to the Depots above named within 31st October and carted to Road side on or before the 1st March 1883.

Earnest money Rs. 200 in Currency Notes should accompany the tender which should be submitted in Form No. 14 M.

Tender Forms and other particulars can be obtained from this Office on application,

T. BEATTY C.E.
Executive Engineer,
Bhagulpore Division.

Bhagulpore,
The 10th June 1882.

Wanted a 2nd grade Overseer on a salary of Rs. 8 and a horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the District Road Cess Committee, Gya.

Applicants must shew that they have passed the Overseer's examination prescribed in the P. W. Code (Chapter II, Section 11, clauses 31,32,33, and 41) and have had practical experience of work.

Applications in writing to be submitted to the District Engineer, Gya so as to reach by the 28th Instant.

The overseer appointed will be on probation for one year, but the Committee will have the right to dispense with his services at any time within the year for misconduct or incompetency.

F. M. D. ROZARIO,
District Engineer.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

NOTICE.

With reference to advertisement of 23rd ultimo the public are hereby informed that the Rampore Beauleah Steamer Service will be continued up to the 30th instant, or until further notice.

By order.

Saidpur, 12th June, 1882.

Law Books.

One set Madras High Court Reports 8 vols. *new*, cloth Rs. 6
One set Macnaghten's Select Reports of S. D. A, Rs. 30.
Weekly Reporter vols. 14-20, 23-4 together with 9 vols at Rs. 15 each.
Digest of the C. O, of the Chief Commissioners C, P. 2 vol Rs. 4.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room, in the Court House on Saturday the 15th day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in suit No. 200 of 1880 (wherein Bulloram Dass and others are Plaintiffs and Prosono Coomar Chunder is defendant) and dated the 19th day of April 1880 the following property.

Lot 1.—All that undivided moiety or half part or share (the whole into two equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in the Lower-roomed brick-built house and premises together with two rooms on the Upper story and the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built and the portion of the tank included in and forming portion of the said premises, the whole property containing by estimation 13 cottahs and 4 chittacks, more or less, numbered 46 formerly numbered 32, situate lying and being on the South side of Rajah Nubokissen's Street, now Grey Street Sootanooty, in the Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the North by the Road formerly called Rajah Nubokissen's Street and now called Grey Street, on the south by the family dwelling house formerly of Nilcomul Mitter and now of Kristo Comul Mitter and others, on the East partly by the dwelling house formerly of the late Shib Chunder Haldar and now belonging to one Mothoor Mohun Goopto and partly by the said joint tank, and on the West by the tank of the late Tariny Churn Chatterjee now belonging to Sreenarain Bidyaruttno and others and the family dwelling house of the late Ram Chunder Sircar and others.

An abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the said Registrar's Office and also at the Office of Messrs. Watkins, and Watkins Attorneys at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Watkins and Watkins
Plaintiff's Attorneys
Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 8th June 1882.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that a bi-weekly Government Steam Service has been established, and will be continued, until further notice, between Cuttuck and Chandballey.

The steamers placed on the line are the "Aurara" and "Pioneer." They will respectively leave the Government Ghaut at Jabra in Cuttuck with boats in tow, on every Tuesday and Friday at 9½ A.M. returning from Chandballey every Thursday and Monday at about 2. P.M., but the time of leaving Chandbally will depend on the arrival of the Calcutta Steamers, and will be modified accordingly.

All particulars regarding the fare and rates can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division at Cuttuck.

A Khansamah is in attendance in each Steamer, and messing will be provided by him at a charge of Rs. 2/8 for 1st Class, and 1/8 2nd Class, passengers. Halts are made at large Stations to allow Native passengers to cook their food.

R. H. RHIND, C.E.,
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Rs. 25 per share is payable on application, and the balance, Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA, *20th February* 1882.

By Order of the Directors,
E. A. DUKES
Secretary and Manager,

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NOTICE.

Any person desirous of having his name entered in the list mentioned in Rule one of the "Rules for the Qualification, Admission, &c., of proper persons to be Mukhtyars practising in the High Court on its Appellate Side," made under section 26, Act XVIII of 1879, must on or before the 30th June 1882, make an application in writing to the Registrar of the High Court and submit with such application (1) satisfactory evidence of his being actually engaged in practice as a Mukhtyar in the High Court,, and [2] testimonials as to good character.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT, 30*th May* 1882. } C. A. WILKINS, *Offg. Registrar.*

Rule. I.—"The persons approved by the Court and named in the list hereafter to be published shall be admitted as Mukhtyars on their making in each case a deposit in the High Court of Government Securities to the value of Rs. 1,000."

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NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

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Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

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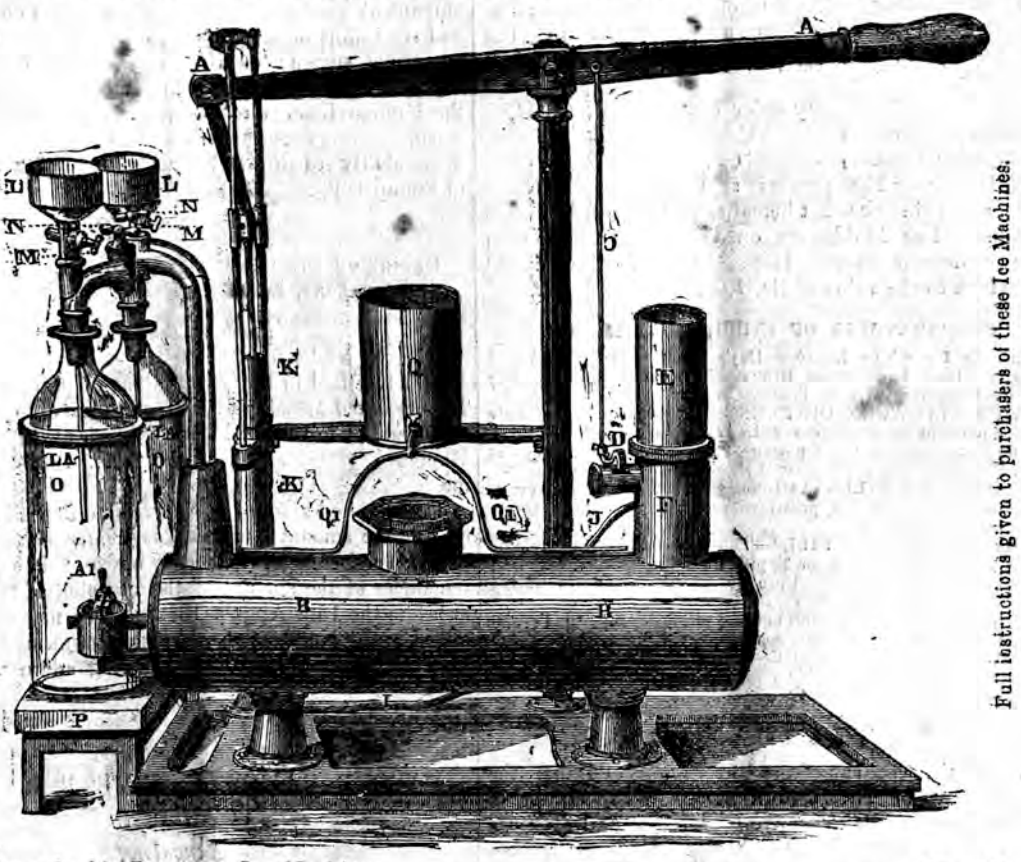

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